

Charadrius peronii is already known to occur on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula as far north as the Sam Roi Yot district of southwestern Thailand. What appears to be the first record for this species from the opposite side of the Gulf of Siam is an adult male (one of a pair seen) with enlarged gonads, collected by me near Chanthabun, southeastern Thailand, on May 7, 1937.

ENTOMOLOGY.—*Two new species of coccinellid beetles from Costa Rica and Colombia.*¹ EDWARD A. CHAPIN, U. S. National Museum.

The descriptions of two synonymichine Coccinellidae are here offered in order that their names may be available for use in the literature of economic entomology. One of the species was submitted by Dr. Luis María Murillo, who reports that it was taken on apple at Bogotá, Colombia; the other has been collected repeatedly in Costa Rica, sometimes associated with avocado. Both species are somewhat aberrant, and the generic assignment of the *Cycloneda* may eventually have to be changed.

Cycloneda costaricae n. sp.

Similar in form but larger than *C. sallei* (Muls.) and with two subbasal spots on each elytron instead of a single humeral spot as in that species. The genital structures are also distinct from all species known to the writer.

Body pale except that the metasternum is more or less deep piceous. Head pale yellowish, without maculation in either sex. Pronotum pale yellowish, with the six spots of deep piceous, almost black. Two of the spots are basal and roughly triangular and divide the base into nearly equal thirds; two are discal, somewhat oval and separated by less than the transverse diameter of either; two are lateral, nearly round and each distant from the lateral margin by less than its own diameter. Scutellum black. Elytra with a narrow elongate spot at the scutellum and a second narrowly oval spot at apical third common to both. In addition to the spots common to both, each elytron bears eight blackish spots as follows: Two subbasal placed on either side of the humeral callus, separated one from the other by about one-third of the diameter of either and each separated from the adjacent margins of the elytron by nearly its diameter; three subquadrate spots in a transverse row just before the middle of the elytron, the sutural spot being slightly less advanced than the others; two at apical third, each subcircular and slightly smaller than any of the preceding row, forming with the common sutural spot a nearly straight transverse row and finally a single subapical spot, larger than any of the others and slightly closer to the margins of the elytron. Legs and other appendages pale. Aedeagus with slender median lobe which is bifurcate at apex and with slender, hooked parameres (Fig. 1). Receptaculum seminis slender, hooked, duct entering through a side chamber; duct sclerotized, simple, straight and slender (Fig. 2). Length: 4.5 to 6 mm.

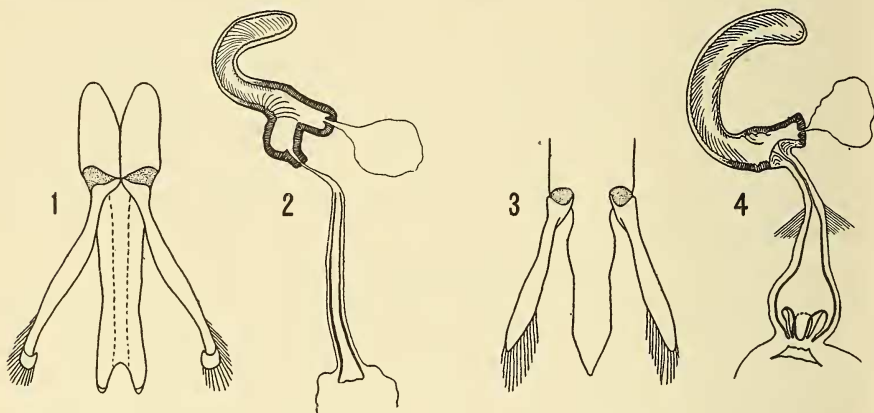
Type and five paratypes.—U. S. N. M. no. 54927.

¹ Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Received December 3, 1940.

Type locality.—Costa Rica, San José (San Pedro de Montes de Oca).

Material examined.—Type (male) and two paratypes taken at the type locality December 5, 1932, and January 20, 1933, by C. H. Ballou (Ballou no. CR 40); one paratype from San José, July 12, 1931, one from Coronado, May 24, 1925, and one from Curridabat, December 30, 1924, all taken by Ferd. Nevermann.

Remarks.—This species has been in the past confused with *C. sallei* (Muls.), and it is very probable that the Costa Rican record of *sallei* in the Junk-Schenkling (Korschefsky) Catalog should be crossed out. The record is apparently based on the San José (Nevermann) paratype, which carries Korschefsky's identification label. Through the kindness of Gaston Vivas-Berthier, the national collection now contains a specimen of the true *C.*



Figs. 1-2.—*Cycloneda costaricae* n. sp.: 1, Aedeagus; 2, receptaculum seminis and duct. Figs. 3-4.—*Neda murilloi* n. sp.: 3, Aedeagus; 4, receptaculum seminis and duct.

sallei, taken by him at or very near the type locality, given by Mulsant as "environs de Caracas."

Neda murilloi n. sp.

Similar in form and size to *N. amandi* Muls. from which it differs in having a conspicuous apical elytral spot and in the genital structures of both sexes.

Body and appendages (except elytra) deep piceous black. Head rather coarsely and densely punctured, hairy, black. Pronotum transverse, very little more than half as wide as the combined elytra at widest point, black with a quadrate pale spot in each anterior angle, surface finely and densely punctured, glabrous. Scutellum black. Elytra pale yellowish white with sutural and lateral margins very finely margined with black. In addition, there is a transverse oval spot across suture at basal third and a nearly circular spot across suture at apical third. Further, there is a longitudinal row of four spots as follows: a nearly circular spot on humeral callus, a subtriangular spot just beyond basal third, a small spot at apical third which joins the second sutural spot and an apical spot joining the lateral margin. There are also two subquadrate spots joining the lateral margin, one at basal third, the second at apical third. Aedeagus with median lobe acuminate, para-

meres straight and slender (Fig. 3). Receptaculum seminis of female slender, C-shaped, duct sclerotized, flask-shaped (Fig. 4). Length: 9 mm.

Type and paratype.—U. S. N. M. no. 54928.

Type locality.—Colombia: Bogotá.

Material examined.—Two specimens, a male (type) and a female, taken on apple tree by Dr. Luis M. Murillo (Murillo no. 46).

Remarks.—This interesting species closely resembles at first glance *Neda amandi* Muls. but differs from any of the color forms of this species by the presence of the well-defined semicircular apical spot. But of much more importance is the fact that the genital structures of both sexes are very aberrant for the genus. *N. murilloi* is the only species of the genus known to the author having the median lobe of the aedeagus acuminate or having such a complicated sclerotization of the duct connecting the bursa and receptaculum in the female. Unfortunately the basal piece of the aedeagus was injured at the time of dissection and cannot be described or figured. The writer takes pleasure in naming this species in honor of Sr. Dr. Luis María Murillo, director of the Department of Entomology of the National University at Bogotá.

ICHTHYOLOGY.—*Pluralité spécifique du genre Pegusa [Pleuronectoidea Soleiformes]*.¹ PAUL CHABANAUD, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. (Communicated by AUSTIN H. CLARK and LEONARD P. SCHULTZ.)

En 1929,² examen fait de quelque 125 spécimens, j'ai cru bon de réunir sous un seul et même nom d'espèce, *Pegusa lascaris*, tous les Soleidae dont les caractères morphologiques répondent à la définition du genre *Pegusa* Günther 1862³ à savoir: *Pleuronectes lascaris* Risso 1810,⁴ *Pleuronectes nasutus* Pallas 1811, *Pleuronectes solea* var. *c* Nardo 1924, *Solea pegusa* Yarrell 1829, *Solea impar* Bennett 1831, *Solea scriba* Valenciennes 1835, *Pleuronectes nasutus* Rathke 1837, *Solea brasiliensis* Kaup 1858 (= *Solea kaupi* Berg 1895), *Solea aurantiaca* Günther 1862, *Solea margaritifera* Günther 1862, *Solea triophthalmus* Bleeker 1863, et *Solea vermeuleni* Metzelaar 1919. À l'exception de *Pleuronectes nasutus* Rathke (si ce n'est un paratype de *Solea nasuta* Nordmann 1840), à l'exception également de toutes celles dont la description a été publiée avant l'année 1831, j'ai eu sous les yeux le type même d'après lequel ont été rédigées ces diverses diagnoses.⁵

¹ Received December 14, 1940.

² Ann. Inst. Océan., 7: 231. 1929.

³ Créé à titre de sous-genre (Cat. Fish. 4: 462. 1862).

⁴ Espèce traditionnelle. Cfr. Chabanaud, *Les poissons pleuronectes de la Méditerranée* (Riviera Scientifique, mém. 2, p. 34. 1931).

⁵ Ainsi que l'on peut s'en rendre compte par la consultation de la liste contenue dans mon travail de 1929, p. 240 et seq., travail cité plus haut, le matériel dont je disposais à cette époque se trouve disséminé dans sept collections différentes, dont quatre appartiennent à des nations étrangères à la France. On comprendra que la douloureuse situa-